



BY TELEGRAPH.

PRESIDENT CARNOT FIRED AT.

Exhibitions in French Cities.

THE RELEASE OF TWO HOME RULERS.

O'Brien and Harrington.

HALIFAX, May 6.

Perrin, a naval storekeeper in Paris, fired a blank cartridge at President Carnot yesterday, when he was leaving Elysees. Perrin was arrested and declared that he did not wish to kill the President, but to attract his attention to the injustice inflicted upon himself. The President attended the centenary celebration. First meeting for States for general inauguration of revolution celebration to be held in all the French cities. The Kings of Belgium, Greece and Serbia will visit the exhibition.

William O'Brien and Timothy Harrington was released to testify before the commission.

Russell intends calling seventy witnesses, including half the Parnellite members of Commons.

Unionist-Liberals oppose the government sugar bounties' bill.

The steamer Abyssinia arrived at Vancouver, 16 days from Japan. She brings news that there are numerous railways building in Japan.

The British Budget's main provisions passed.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—a farm, etc..... T W Spry
Serge suits, laced boots..... Job Brothers & Co
Baird's Liniment..... see advt
House to let, etc..... Mr P Feehan
Celery and chamomile..... see advt
Gents' clothing..... Goodfellow & Co
Cab drivers removal..... see advt
Balsam of horehound..... see advt

AUCTION SALES

On WEDNESDAY next, at Eleven o'clock.

J. & W. Pitts.
2 handsome Carriage Horses,

may4

To Satisfy a Mortgage.

A new and very comfortable Cottage, situate at Topsail—"Newfoundland's" favorite watering place—for sale by Public Auction.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises at Topsail, all that Land and Garden, together with the new Cottage thereon, belonging to the Estate of Wm. Smith, formerly of Topsail, Southshore of Conception Bay, in the island of Newfoundland, but at present of the Province of Nova Scotia. The property has a very convenient situation in the pretty Village of Topsail, and the view from the premises is far reaching and exceedingly pleasing. The building contains two parlors and ten bedrooms, kitchen and pantry, cellars and other conveniences which can be seen on inspection. There is a fine Lawn for the accommodation and pleasure of summer boarders, and the well known beach, for sea bathing, is only one minute's walk from the premises. The Fruit-garden is one of the finest in the Village, well stocked with a variety of prolific and healthy Trees. The property will be sold without reserve. For further particulars apply to

T. W. SPRY,
At his Real Est. Ex., Water-st.

To Farmers

Auction Sale, at Spry's Real Estate Exchange, Water-street, of one of the finest Farms in the District.

I AM INSTRUCTED by Mr. William Thompson to offer for sale at Public Auction, within my office, on Thursday, the 16th day of the present month of May, at 12 o'clock all that Farm and premises, as now occupied by him, situate on the Pearlton Road; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at time of sale, balance on tender of a valid deed of conveyance. The Farm contains 110 acres, 26 of which are cleared and in good condition for spring crops, the balance 84 acres is heavy wood-land, and in itself is a fortune to a good energetic man. The farm buildings are all in good condition and can be inspected at any time, on or before day of sale, by applying to Mr. Thompson, on the premises, or to

T. W. SPRY,
at his Real Est. Broker Water-st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAIRD'S LINIMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1839

WILL CURE ANYTHING that can be cured by any known Liniment, and in less time. It will cure many things that no other will. It is a purely Vegetable Compound. It is celebrated for the cure of Rheumatism, Pains or Lameness in the Back, Chest and Side, Soreness and Stitches in the Side, Stiffness in the Joints, Wounds and Bruises, Cuts and Swellings, Bolls, Corns and Felons. Taken internally it instantly relieves pains in the Stomach, sudden Chills and Nervous Headache, Colds and Coughs, Sore Throat Diphtheria, &c. Sold by Dealers. Price, 25 cents a bottle. may6

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at the COLONIST Job Printing Office.

New Advertisements

GOODFELLOW & CO.

241, WATER STREET, 241.

Specialties in Gents' Clothing

TWEED SUITS	FROM \$3.50 to \$6.00
BLACK WORSTED SUITS	FROM \$5.50 to \$8.00
GENTS' SERGE SUITS	FROM \$2.40
GENTS' TWEED TROUSERS	FROM \$1.00
SERGE TROUSERS	FROM 00cts.

OUR STOCK OF WORKING SERGE CLOTHING

Was never more complete. These goods have a world wide reputation for good make, fast color and cheapness.

- Braces, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, and Shirts
- Boy's and Youth's Tweed and Black Suits, in every size and style.
- Gents Felt Hats—all new styles, from 30 cents

may6,fp,mwf

Serge Suits & Laced Boots.

JOB, BROTHERS & CO.

It is with pleasure that JOB, BROTHERS & CO. inform their Customers that the increased demand for their SPECIAL SERGE SUITS has led them for the FOURTH TIME to renew the contract for same.

The First Five Specialties for the Season are as follows:

MENS' SERGE SUITS	\$2.25
MENS' "TERRA NOVA" SERGE SUITS	\$2.40
MENS' GREY HOMESPUN SUITS	\$3.00
MENS' FINE LACED BOOTS	\$1.30
MENS' HEAVY LACED BOOTS	\$1.50

may6,1wf,mwf

KEEP THE HEAD COOL!

—AND WEAR ONLY—

Our Famous 3-Ounce Hats.

With Patent Ventilators.

O'FLAHERTY & MACGREGOR.

AT WOODS'S HARDWARE

We make the selection and cost of our goods a matter of personal study, and sell at the smallest margin of profit.

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Putty, Roofing Pitch, Tar, Varnishes, Glass, Brushes, Carpet Paper, Cots, Bedsteads, Hollowware, Step-Ladders, Woodenware, Brooms, Baskets, Glassware, Coal-vases, Fire-brasses, &c. Lamps, Fancy Tacks, Electroplated-ware, TROUTING GEAR, Whips, Wire-netting, Digging-forks, Rakes, &c., Ladies' Garden Sets, &c.

TIMOTHY HAY SEED, &c.

GUNS and gunning MATERIAL we have made a specialty of. Call and see catalogues direct from the manufacturer. may4,fp

Builders' SUPPLY Store!

Just received, by steamship "Nova Scotian,"

A Large Shipment of Noble & Hoare's

CARRIAGE & HOUSE VARNISHES.

WM. CAMPBELL.

april30,fp

Important - to - Fishermen!

Without Good Lines & Hooks--No Fish.

To prove that our Lines, Twines, and Hooks are of the VERY BEST quality, we give a guarantee with all Fishing Tackle purchased in our Establishment.

M. MONROE - WATER-ST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mails per ss Aurora

—FOR—

GREAT BRITAIN

Will close on WEDNESDAY next, 5th May, at 11.30 a.m.

may4,2ifp J. O. FRASER, Postmaster Gen.

ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

The Sanitary Department.

NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS & OCCUPIERS

THE ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that the following alterations having been adopted by the Council, will come into operation on and after Monday next, 6th May.

"All householders are to place the ashes, etc., in a convenient place before retiring, in order that the Sanitary-Department carmen, on their rounds, may remove the same between the hours of twelve o'clock, mid-night, and eight a.m. The sanitary carmen will be instructed not to remove any ashes, etc., after eight a.m."

As the foregoing regulation is for purposes of general benefit, all persons concerned are requested to conform strictly thereto.

(By order) P. W. KELLY,

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES, Secretary. Duckworth-st., 1st May, '89. 1w,fp

Freight to Liverpool.

S.S. NIMROD.

Provided sufficient freight offers, the S.S. Nimrod will sail for Liverpool about 5th May. For terms apply to

ap26,fp,m,w,f&m,fp JOB BROTHERS & CO.

White Lead & Paints.

RECEIVED!

(Per Sparkling Glance, Nova Scotia and other arrivals.)

250 Cans London White Lead—14-lb. and 28-lb. each—the very best quality made

250 Cans Colored Paints—14-lb. and 28-lb. each

1000 Cans White and Colored Paints—1-lb., 2-lb. and 4-lb. each

1000 Cans Mixed Paints—1, 2 & 4-lbs each

15 Casks Linseed Oil

100 Cans ditto—1, 2, 5 & 10-gallons each

5 Casks Spirits Turpentine

Varnishes of all kinds—best quality—in cans from 1-pint to 1-gallon each—all Imperial measure.

Putty in Bladders; Ochre, Glue

Brushes of all descriptions

W. & G. RENDELL.

ap26 6ifp,f,m&w

Island Chief.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to announce to stock raisers that they have secured for this season the services of a thoroughbred Stallion. He will arrive by the steamer Coban, on or about the 10th of May. "Island Chief" stands 16 hands high, and weighs 1200 lbs., color golden chestnut, dark mane, and dark tail, trots a mile in two minutes and forty seconds (untrained).

The following is his pedigree:—Sire, Royal Frenchman, dam, Lucy; sire of Royal Frenchman, Royal Harry, dam, Maud; Royal Harry by Prince Harry, out of Dexter; Prince Harry by Young Saladin, out of Queen; Young Saladin by Old Saladin, bred by Lord George Bentick; Dexter by Ryak's Hambletonian, out of Nelly Thorn; Maud by Flying Frenchman; Lucy by Priorese III., out of Isabel, by McInnis; fast trotting horse Primrose III. by Primrose II., he by Primrose I., he by imported Saladin.

The sire of Island Chief took first prize at Dominion Exhibition, and every place exhibited; and his grandsire took first prize at Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, open to all comers for trotting stallions. Island Chief, himself, has taken first prize wherever exhibited.

Will stand for the season at Eagle Foundry, near Brookings's forge, Hamilton-street. Terms \$10.00 for season—cash. For further particulars apply to John Manly, groom.

JAMES MCNAIRN, M.R.C.V.S. THOMAS CURRAN.

Potatoes and Oats.

For Sale by J. & W. Pitts

1800 bushels Potatoes
984 bushels Heavy Black Oats
20 bushels Turnips.

may3 ex Athnea from Charlottetown, PEI

Dories Dories

—FOR SALE BY—

J., J. & L. FURLONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POTATOES & OATS.

For Sale by Jas. & W. Pitts,

1936 bushels Heavy Black Oats
2112 bushels Seed Potatoes—consisting of Adelaide and Burpee—best quality seed.

Also, 160 bushels Turnips—ex sch Lady Franklin from Charlottetown, PEI may3

POST OFFICE NOTICE

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 6th day of May, Mails will be despatched for Salmonier and St. Mary's (Monday and Thursday mornings), closing at 9 o'clock. For Petty Harbor, Bay Bulls, Witless Bay, Mobile, Toms Cove, Cape Broyle, Caplin Bay, Ferryland and Renewa (Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings), closing at 9 o'clock.

J. O. FRASER, Postmaster Gen. St. John's, April 30th, '89. 10ifp

Baird's Balsam of Horehound

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF obstinate Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, Sore Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, &c. Baird's Balsam of Horehound is composed of choice gums and other vegetable remedial agents that soothe and allay the most obstinate Cough. It produces easy expectoration, is very healing in its nature, and by its tonic properties strengthens the muscles of the Throat and gives tone and vigor to the organs of speech. Baird's Balsam of Horehound will give relief as if by magic. Price 25 cents. At all Dealers. may6

Notice to Lumbermen, Mill-Owners.

THE ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL hereby give notice that sealed tenders will be received up till noon on MONDAY, 3rd JUNE next, for the supply of Spruce or Fir Blocks, suitable for side walks—each block to be six inches long, four inches thick, and not less than six inches deep.

The blocks must be gauged accurately to six inches in depth and of sound quality.

All subject to the Council's approval. Tenders to be made specifying price per M. and in quantities of from ten thousand to fifty thousand blocks, delivered at St. John's.

Each tender to be addressed "Tender for Blocks."

(By order) P. W. KELLY, Secretary. The Municipal Offices, Duckworth-street, 29th April, 1889.—10ifp.

Seed Potatoes, &c.

For Sale by Jas. & W. Pitts,

343 bags Seed Potatoes
484 bags Seed Oats.

may3 ex ss William from PEI

Lookout For Hidden Foes

Within the Camp.

THE GREAT NERVE CENTRES will under a continued mental or physical strain. The mind becomes tired and less active; so with the body, the power of locomotion is lessened, and lurking diseases that may have established themselves in the system, take the opportunity to do their work. The timely use of **Dr. Beach's Celery and Chamomile** is just what is needed. may6

TEA! TEA!

Just Received,

PER SS 'CASPIAN' AND 'NOVA SCOTIAN,'

TEA--in boxes.

TEA--in half-chests.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

290 Water-st, 43 and 45 King's-road.

TO LET.

A Dwelling House on St. Patrick Street, possession immediate. For sale—one drop seat BUGGY and Carriage Harness, also a Clinker built SAIL BOAT. Apply to

P. FEEHAN, No. 71 Water-st West.

Clover Hayseed, 15 cents per lb.

ap25 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

CARD.

A. L. C. BERTEAU, Solicitor.

Office, Gregory's Lane. (Heretofore occupied by late J. J. MILLEY, Esq.) ap15,1m,f&s

TO THE PUBLIC—MR. PTOCK FITZPATRICK who was Cab driver with Mr. Bernard Dougherty, is at present with Mr. G. Walsh, Water-street may6,11,fp

STRAYED—ON TUESDAY last from the South Side, a large Red Cow. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Riverhead Convent may4,2ifp

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY a General servant, one who understands cooking preferred. Apply to Mrs. J. T. O'MARA, Musgrave Terrace. may3,8ifp

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at the COLONIST Job Printing Office.

\$1.00

OUR CELEBRATED "Dollar" Laundry Soap is unequalled for size and quality. One dollar per box of thirty bars.

may 4 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

Saws Filed & Set
At P. HAGERTY'S,
mar 20, 1m No. 15, Queen Street.

American RUSSETS.

(Now Landing, ex Maud)
(Carter, and for sale by)

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

25 barrels Selected Apples—Russets.

april 15

CAPITALISTS ATTENTION.

Remember all the good things the present Government promised to do for Carboniferous. Real Estate advancing in price! Read what we offer you; make-up your mind to purchase, and send us your offer.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY MR. JOHN PEARCE, of Carboniferous, to offer for sale by Private Contract, all that valuable Mercantile Water-side Property, situate in the Town of Carboniferous, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, consisting of the following: Two large, new Shops and Dwelling Houses, situate on the Southside of Water-street in the aforesaid town. Extensive Store in rear of Shop, large Breastwork, Wharf, Stores, and ample Yardage. The property has a frontage of over 60 feet on Water street and 70 feet frontage on the waters of the harbor. The above described property is suitable for any business, wholesale or retail, and its situation the most advantageous in that thriving little town, as it is right in the heart of its business centre.

Further particulars on application to

T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

jan 26

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL that conveniently situated Fishing Premises, formerly the Property of the late NICHOLAS KELLIGREW, consisting of Flake, Garden and Ground, suitable for Banking business, situate at the bend, Southside Coley's Point, Bay Roberts. For particulars apply to

THOMAS S. CALPIN, Bay Roberts.

mar 15, 4w

GILLET'S
POWDERED
LYE
99 PER CENT
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses.
A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLET, TORONTO AND CHICAGO.

Minard's Liniment.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT
CURES—Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Ear-ache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of Limbs, Contractions of Muscles, Piles, &c.
C. H. Richards & Co., Sole Proprietors.

STILL ANOTHER!

GENTS.—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is my great remedy for all ills, and I have lately used it successfully in curing a case of Bronchitis, and consider you are entitled to great praise for giving to mankind so wonderful a remedy.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Bay of Islands.

Minard's Liniment is for sale everywhere.

PRICE - 25 CENTS.

may 18, 3m, 2w



ROYAL YEAST

Is Canada's Favorite Bread-maker. 10 years in the market without a complaint of any kind. The only yeast which has stood the test of time and never made sour, unwholesome bread.
All Grocers sell it.
E. W. GILLET, TORONTO AND CHICAGO.

THE COLONIST

Is Published Daily, by "The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company" Proprietors, at the office of Company, No. 1, Queen's Beach, near the Custom House.

Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in advance.

Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.

Correspondence and other matters relating to the "Colonist" must be received promptly at the office.

Printed and Published by the "Colonist Printing and Publishing Company" at the office of Company, No. 1, Queen's Beach, near the Custom House.

PER S.S. CONSCRIPT

20 BARRELS LARGE CABBAGE

30 bags Turnips, 1 bri Tallow.

—ALSO—

69 bags Choice Seed Potatoes, consisting of: Early Rose, Prolifics and Snowflakes.

P. E. ISLAND PRODUCE

Now landing ex schooner Annie J. McKie, from Cardigan, P. E. Island, and

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.

1900 bus choice

EATING & SEED POTATOES.

Viz: Early Rose, Jackson White, etc.

1521 bushels Heavy Black Oats

37 cases Eggs.

ap 26

SHINGLES:

For Sale by P. & L. Tessier,

100 M Cedar and 150 M Pine

SHINGLES.

april 22, 3fp

TEA - TEA.

We have received, per steamer Nova Scotia,

10 half-chests

CHOICE NEW KAI SOU

ap 26

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

SALT! - SALT!

FOR SALE BY

P. & L. Tessier,

3000 hogsheads

CADIZ SALT

ap 22, 3f, fp

Ex store.

IMPERIAL

CREAM TARTAR

BAKING

POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

CONTAINS NO

ALUM. AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES,

or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLET, TORONTO, ONT.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Messrs. Gillett & Co. Importers of the above

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1801

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

I.—CAPITAL

Authorized Capital..... £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital..... 2,000,000

Paid-up Capital..... 500,000

II.—FIRE FUND

Reserve..... £1,274,661 10 8

Premium Reserve..... 352,188 18 1

Balance of profit and loss acc..... 67,835 12 6

III.—LIFE FUND

Accumulated Fund (Life Branch)..... £3,274,855 19 1

Do. Fund (Annuity Branch)..... 473,147 3 2

£3,747,993 2 3

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1887

FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT

Net Life Premiums and Interest..... £468,075 5

Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 3 4 by single payment) and interest..... 124,711 7 1

£592,786 12 6

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Net Fire Premiums and Interest..... £1,157,073 14

£1,250,866 7

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA,

General Agent for Nfld

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,

OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887..... \$114,181,963

Cash Income for 1887..... \$21,137,179

Insurance in force about..... \$400,000,000

Policies in force about..... 180,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policyholders; and no other Company issues so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

A. S. RENDELL,

Agent at Newfoundland

For Coughs, Sore Lungs, Asthma, Irritation of the Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing and all affections of the throat and lungs, use

Baird's Balsam of Horehound

Many a sleepless night is passed because of a hacking cough or from a tickling sensation in the throat, which an occasional sip of the Balsam would relieve.

Mr. R. S. McDONALD, of Alma, Albert County, writes:—More than a year I was troubled with a cough and a tickling sensation in the throat and could get no relief until I tried a bottle of Baird's Balsam. Less than one bottle completely cured me and I have frequently recommended it to others since, who tell me they find it a perfect cure for such affections. may 1

An Attractive Family Residence Ready for Immediate Occupancy.

I AM OFFERING FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate within 15 minutes walk of Water-street, an unusually attractive Family Residence, built expressly for the owner, containing five excellent Bedrooms, elegant Drawing-room, spacious Dining-room opening into a pretty balcony from which the eye can take in a far reaching, picturesque, panoramic view; a pleasantly situated Breakfast-room, Kitchen, Scullery, two large Pantries, and a number of Closets, coal and fruit cellars, extensive Orchard and Garden well stocked with fruit trees, apples, plums, cherry, peas, damsons, and other fruit trees, and extensive Strawberry Bed; the Flower Garden is liberally stocked with a very choice assortment. The grounds about the residence are laid out with handsome ornamental trees imported from a first-class New York nursery. Also, stabling for two horses and two cows, coach house, and barn with room for 12 tons of hay. For further particulars apply to

T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

oct 9

O'NEIL'S

Hair-Dressing Saloon,

[Late Blackwood's—236 Water Street.]

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT of Mr.

WILLIAM HEATLY (late of Manchester, who has also had experience in the United States. Only two weeks at work, and business has increased twofold; customers well-pleased. No delays; the work quick and good. Come and save time. Hours—from 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.; Saturdays and days preceding Holidays—later. may 11, ft

Valuable Property at Placentia For Sale

Belonging to J. E. Croucher.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ALL that Valuable Property, situate at Placentia, consisting of: 2 Stores (quite new and extensive), and Wharf; also, 2 New Dwelling Houses, with Gardens; also 2 Building Lots, conveniently situated for Stores, Offices, or Dwellings, also very extensive Waterside Property, altogether the most desirable Property in Placentia. For further particulars app. to JAS. E. CROUCHER, Placentia, or to

T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker, St. John's.

jy 13

NOTICE!

I HEREBY CAUTION ALL PARTIES

against infringing on or making my making my anchor, or any anchor with any feature of my invention attached to it. Most persons are under the impression that if they make the slightest alteration, they can obtain a patent; but such is not the case, and should not be allowed or granted, for such is contrary to the laws, rules and regulations of patents. The manufacturers in England said they were safe to make my anchor, and would not infringe on any other patent or get themselves into trouble by so doing.

mar 1

T. S. CALPIN.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The House of Assembly.

FRIDAY, April 26.

(continued.)

Mr. MURPHY—I beg to present a petition from Messrs. Harvey & Co. and Hearn & Co., on the same subject, and ask that it be read. (Here the petition was read.) I consider that when one wealthy corporation—the Colonial Cordage Company—receives bonus and drawbacks from the government to the extent of \$15,000 a year, or equal to sixty per cent. of the whole labor employed by them, we are asking but a moderate demand when we ask that the prayer of this petition be acceded to. The difference between the taxation upon the raw oils from which oleomargarine is manufactured and upon the manufactured article itself, when imported, is altogether to the disadvantage of our local enterprise. The duty levied upon these oils is 20 per cent. Now a hundred pound tub of oleomargarine of the value of \$12 pays \$2 duty, or in the neighborhood of fifteen per cent. giving the foreign manufacturer a clear advantage of 5 per cent. over the local manufacturer. I would suggest that the government should allow a drawback of say ten per cent. to persons engaged in this industry. By so doing they would give our own people a chance to compete, with some chance of profit with foreigners.

Mr. MORISON—Mr. Murphy's logic is peculiar. He contends that because the rope-walk improperly receives enormous bonuses from the government, that therefore we should extend the same improper advantages to these petitioners. If this petition is acceded to it will be the petitioners themselves and not the laborers they employ; nor the public who purchase their manufacture who will reap the advantage. Butterine will not be put by them in the market at any cheaper rate; on the contrary, the price will rise to meet the raise in price of the imported article necessitated by the increased duty. It is therefore the poor man, who uses butterine will suffer for the advantage of the wealthy manufacturer. Mr. O'Mara informs us that this factory consumes 15,000 gallons of milk a year, and, in order that the sale of this milk, of the value of \$3,000, shall continue to be made to petitioners he asks us to impose the heavy tax upon the poor man. Now the fact is that even if the factory should close there will still be a full market for all the milk that can be sent into town from the suburbs. Mr. O'Mara fails to give the reason why the factory could not obtain a supply of milk at first. The real reason is that these people would not make any promise to take milk regularly from their customers, but desired to take it at times and quantities to suit themselves; and during the hot weather they would not bind themselves to receive it at all. I shall oppose the prayer of the petition.

Mr. MORRIS—The petitions just presented have my heartiest support, and should, I think, receive the support of every hon. member of this house. The hon. Receiver General has made out indeed a very poor case in endeavoring to show why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. There are many strong reasons why the industry of butterine should be protected from the attempts of foreign manufacturers to crush it out. What are the direct benefits which flow from this industry. In the first place, it stimulates agriculture; the farmers in and around St. John's and the outlying settlements finding a ready and profitable market for their surplus milk; in this way I understand that at least 20,000 gallons of milk were disposed of last year, valued at about \$18,000. Then there is the labor in the manufacture of the tubs in all its process of making, from the cutting of the legs in the woods to the carting of them to the factory; at the very lowest we may put down fifty thousand tubs, which would be worth to the makers about \$8,000. The regular labor at the factory might be put down at, say, \$8,000, and the cost of cutting and storing ice, which forms no unimportant ingredient in the manufacture of butterine, say \$1,500, making a total of \$35,000. This amount may look small, and it may be said that an industry of such dimensions is not worth protecting; but if we look closely into the matter we will see that this amount represents only the direct outlay, and does not include many other expenses which such a business must necessarily entail. Besides, the amount goes direct into the pockets of the people, is a cash transaction, and has none of the rotten elements of the truck system about it. Even this amount in itself is capable of supporting 175 families at \$200 each. If people are to eat butterine, I see no reason in the world why we should not manufacture it ourselves, and in that way give labor to our people and keep our money at home. By a wise and judicious system of protection, for a short while, this industry could be quadrupled in extent. The article made here is superior to anything imported from Canada, or the United States, and contains only the very best materials. Nearly seven-eighths of the materials used in the process of manufacture of butterine, such as lard, oils, &c., are imported from the United States, and are subject to a duty of 20 per cent., whilst the manufactured article pays a little less—thus putting a premium on foreign labor. The very first session I had a seat in this house I well remember strenuously opposing the clapping on of this high duty on the raw material, as up to this time no such duty had existed. Members of this house refused to open their eyes and see that those who were advocating this duty did so as the solicitors of foreign manufacturers, whose only aim was to crush out our local industry. Hon. members will know whom I mean. It is asked in this petition that the duty on the manufactured article be raised from \$2 per cwt., as it now is, to \$3.50, and hon. members have answered by saying that if you do this, you will immediately raise the price of the local article. I say no, for two reasons; in the first place, no danger need be apprehended in the way of the public being compelled to pay a high price for their butterine, as the competition between rival factories must always tend towards

keeping the price down to the lowest profitable limits. And again, if the price of the local article was raised, it will be immediately seen that the barrier of protection is removed and the foreign article comes in. I would be the last in this house to support any petition that asked for an increased duty on the articles which contributed to the poor man's table if I did not believe that indirectly and alternately he would be benefitted. My friend, Mr. Morison, has scoffed at the value of this industry to the people, but he has not gone deeper than the figures before him suggest. He must surely know that by the law of the distribution of wealth that if you start a shilling for labor it may benefit hundreds. A man is paid his week's wages at the butterine factory; he goes and pays his butcher and baker, and they, in their turn, pay their laborers, who go out and pay their tailors and shoemakers, and so on *ad infinitum*. This is the broad way to look at the matter. I only support this petition in the belief that by shutting out the foreign article the local factories would be enabled, by the large turn over, to put an article on the market even cheaper than it is at present. I am no protectionist in the sense of the making of the public pay a higher price for an inferior article by putting on such a prohibitive duty as would rob the market of the wholesome element of competition, but I am strongly in favor of fostering local industries at the outset, and then if they be found unremunerative, except by props at the expense of the public, let them go. This is simply a fight between Armour & Co., Chicago, and our local factories, and this house appears in favor of the former. We find our magnificent laborers and mechanics leaving the country—fifty yesterday and one hundred and fifty today leaving their own country and going abroad to seek labor in those factories which cannot exist in their own land. What about all the loud-mouthed boasting of certain members a few years ago on Home Industries. Ah! I very much fear that people then as now allowed themselves to be gulled by those who trim their sails to every breeze and whose only part is self. How the Receiver General can speak as he does and yet put a duty of nearly one hundred per cent on sugar which is nearly the only luxury a poor man has, and admit jams and jellies (which are nearly fifty per cent sugar) and which are as a rule used by the rich at the low rate of 22 1/2 per cent. Change this immediately; take the duty off sugar entirely, put fifty per cent on jams, and then you will have every man's kitchen a little factory, and the berry industry will become, in a few years, as valuable as the seal fishery. Hon. members may smile, but they have not considered the matter. It is most discouraging to notice the complete lack of interest taken in these matters. No one appears to be in earnest. We are now four months in session, and what have we done? Positively nothing. Not alone do members abstain from initiating any measure for the good of the country, but they possibly exhibit a hostile feeling to those who do. I am quite sure that a prejudice exists against this article of butterine; but, all the same, I believe it to be entirely unfounded, and I believe, as an article of healthy, nutritious food, ranks according to the scientific analysis of foods in the United States next to butter. Anyway, if we are to have it, let us make it ourselves by our own hands at home, and not send our men all the way to Chicago to manufacture it and send it down to us. I hope the Receiver General may see his way clear to remedy the evil pointed out, if not this session, at least at an early date next.

Mr. MORRIS—I rise for the purpose of opposing this petition. When we see such a petition as this one presented to the house, signed only by two firms who are engaged side by side in the same business, it strikes me that they can regulate the price of butterine to within one cent, if this petition is accepted. If this industry was in the hands of two firms like Messrs. Harvey and Hearn, instead of keeping imported butterine out, as the hon. member for St. John's West, Mr. Morris, argues, our markets would be filled with the foreign manufacture. Are we to suppose for one moment that the Armour Company, after having made up their minds to crush us, as Mr. Murphy tells us, are going to stop supplying our markets with this commodity because we have placed an extra dollar a tub on it? One very strong objection I have to this petition is that if we encourage the manufacture of butterine are we not making it take the place of real butter? Our farmers cannot get a good price for butter so long as the article called butterine is consumed here, and underselling the genuine article. If the manufacture and importation of butterine were stamped out altogether, our farmers would not only get a good price for their butter; but the value of the labour in making it, and those farmers who have not an overstock of means would, if they had the opportunity, be employed in turning milk into butter, and the profits would then go into their hands, instead of into the merchants. My idea is that it would be better to make the manufacture and importation of butterine illegal altogether; because then, for the reasons that I have already pointed out, our farmers would be protected. The question at present is should we legislate for the benefit of Messrs. Harvey & Hearn or for our farmers. I am inclined to think that we should guard the interests of the latter, as the former are sufficiently well off in this world's goods, without this legislature putting it into their power to place upon the market an article which must of necessity put down the price which our farmers would otherwise get for their butter. In Canada and the United States a law has been passed, providing that every tub of butterine should be stamped; this has been found necessary to avoid fraud being practised, and has proved a very beneficial measure. With regard to the remarks of Mr. Morris in relation to the amount of labor which would be given in the manufacture of butterine, I have to say that this article is made by machinery and that not one-tenth the employment would be given in making it, as there would be in churning butter. If such a course was adopted as prayed for in this petition the outports would consume a larger quantity of butterine than they do at present, and they would have to pay a higher price for it; and I am astonished at hon.

members pursuing a course by advocating certain interests of two merchants, which, if adopted would be detrimental to our farmers.

Mr. SCOTT—I, also, oppose this petition. We ought to endeavour to arrange the tariff that the poor man's food and clothes would be as cheap as possible. There is not the slightest reason why this legislature should impose an additional tax of \$14,000 on the people, and we are simply wasting time now in discussing this matter as the revenue bill has gone through. Speaking for myself, I represent the masses of the people and not the interests of a few wealthy individuals, and I oppose any increase in taxation on articles of food. Butter made in Torbay and neighboring places is easily disposed of in St. John's, the only trouble seems to be that we cannot get enough of it to buy; and I know of instances where people in St. John's have been obliged to ask their friends in Nova Scotia to send them butter. Such a state of things as this should not exist, and if the use of butter was curtailed and our farmers protected, I have no doubt that they would be able to supply our markets with all the genuine article that would be required. I am sorry that my colleagues differ from me in this matter; but I foresee the injury that would be done to our people if the prayer of this petition was complied with. In some countries the manufacture of butterine is not considered a legitimate industry; but the reasons which operate in these places do not apply at all in Newfoundland. However, I have no hesitation in saying that it is an industry which is not entitled to special favors, especially in the direction of an increase in the duties upon similar products imported from abroad.

Mr. WATSON—It appears to me that, notwithstanding the views just expressed by some hon. members there is something to say in favor of this petition. If certain industries are to be protected by means of our tariff this particular one of oleomargarine manufacture has as much right to our consideration as any other. The desirability of a protective tariff is open to doubt, or at least discussion, as the enhanced cost, or lessened quality must be felt by the many consumers and purchasers, all of whom are belonging to the poorer classes, but if it is defensible at all, that industry which aids the production of the raw material should commend itself most to our favor. There are certain industries, which are benefited by the tariff, which imports all this raw material. I allude to the tobacco, cordage, and boot and shoe factory. It may be that the protection afforded them works well, but it is certain that the benefits in labor given by them in return is confined to the manufacture and is not accorded to any industry connected with the production from the natural resources of the colony. Now it seems to me that this cannot be said of the subject of the petition. We are told that the farmers in this vicinity are enabled to sell many thousands of gallons of milk annually. This in itself must give a great aid to agriculture and stock-raising which we all profess to desire so much. In addition, labor is afforded in the cutting and storing of ice, and also the lumber interest is helped and our coopers assisted by the making of tubs. There are undeniable benefits, and I question if the other industries I have named give as much in return in proportion to the size of their operation. In relation to the quality of the article I regard it as a very good improvement on the class of butter it has superseded. There was a time when a vile class of butter called "randers" came from Hamburg, or the worst of butter made on this side of the water was sent to Newfoundland. There can be no doubt that butterine is much more wholesome, and commands itself to the consumer, than these qualities I have named. The petition comes to us too late to be acted upon, but I hold that Messrs. Harvey and Hearn & Co. are perfectly within their right in asking for a moderate protection in aid of what appears to be a profitable industry.

Mr. MORRIS presented a petition from M. Hearn and others, of the Goules, on the subject of a road.

Mr. BRADSHAW strongly supported the prayer of the petition.

Mr. MORINE—I beg leave to present a petition from Frederick R. Shegans and others, of Hall, on the subject of a road between King's Cove and Hall. I drew the attention of the Chairman of the Board of Works to this road when the road bill was going through, and I must ask that hon. member to give this matter his earnest attention. This road is not completed, and I must urge upon the government the absolute necessity of finishing a road that they have commenced, for the money which is voted for the repairs of roads goes towards defraying the expenses of improving the unfinished part. The road in question is a very important one, over four thousand people continuously passing over it, and another four thousand from the neighboring settlements continuously using it. I desire the Chairman of the Board of Works to give particular attention to this road, so that when we come around for the necessary money to finish it, he will not say that he is not aware that he promised to complete it when the road bill was going through the house.

Mr. MORISON—I have pleasure in supporting the prayer of this petition. Last year complaints concerning this road were made to me, and I feel sure that after this winter, it must be in an impassable condition. I trust that the chairman will look into this matter and have this work done without further delay.

THE HON. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask leave to introduce a bill to indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain sums of money advanced by him out of the public treasury for the services of the colony.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the bill to amend title 3, cap. 10, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Law Society Barristers and Solicitors," was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the said bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend Title 3, Cap. 10, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled, 'Of the Law Society Barristers and Solicitors.'"

Ordered,—That the Clerk or Clerk Assistant, of this house do take the said bill to the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

The Chairman of the Board of Works presented to the house the following documents:

Report of Dr. Crowdy, Superintendent St. John's Hospital.

Report of Dr. Stabb, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum.

Ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. MORISON presented a petition from Wm. Barnes, of St. John's, for compensation for loss of office.

Mr. MORISON gave notice that he will, on tomorrow, move the appointment of a select committee on the petition of Mr. Wm. Barnes.

Then the house adjourned until tomorrow, at 11 o'clock.

Daily Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 6 1889

The Diphtheria Scourge.

The number of deaths and new cases of diphtheria reported last week again cause well-grounded alarm at the prevalence of this epidemic. It was supposed that the disease would die out with the warm weather, but the facts give no assurance of this sort. The work of disinfecting and cleansing filthy parts of the town should not relax one hour until this dreadful scourge shall be stamped out as much as possible. Schools in proximity to places infested with the disease should be closed forthwith. Some people attempt to excuse the want of proper sanitary regulations of this and other places, by saying diphtheria is "a visitation of Providence." Providence certainly does scourge the violation of God's law; but the present epidemic is a visitation because of the violation of the law of cleanliness, or of those sanitary laws, the violation of which never fails to bring in its train sickness and premature death, often to the innocent who are the victims of the supineness and cupidity, or political bigotry, of those who have left this town in the filthy state it is, instead of being the most clean, healthy, and even beautiful city on this side of the Atlantic.

CUL DE SACS.

The cul de sacs of this town are amongst the worst breeding places of diphtheria. Last week the cul de sac off Alexandria-street had several cases; now two children are down with it in Carew-street, and at the end of this street is a school attended by a large number of children. Some time ago the authorities opened a drain here, to let still water out of the cellars. They were prevented by "the private rights" of one of the property-holders, and the result is the drain had to be stopped. The drainage and sewerage have no outlet. Is it any wonder diphtheria has broken out there!

Helping Evicted Tenants

Prof. Harrison, of Balliol college, has been arrested at Donegal for supplying with food and otherwise assisting besieged tenants in Gweedore. He was arraigned before a magistrate at Londonderry today and committed to jail pending trial at the sessions on Tuesday next. While Harrison was being conducted to jail he was heartily cheered by the populace. The sergeant in charge of the policemen who arrested Harrison ordered the men to "beat the devil out of them," and Fathers Gildes, Boyle, Conybeare, O'Brien and O'Shea and a reporter of the London "Daily News" were roughly handled. Women were trampled upon by the crowd and in some instances were clubbed by the police. The excitement was intense.

INGERSOLL BACKS OUT.

Several weeks ago the editor of the "Forum Magazine" wrote to Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, to ask if he would, as a champion of religion, meet Colonel Ingersoll in an open discussion in the pages of the magazine. Bishop Spalding was much surprised, but being a doughty warrior for his faith, answered that he was more than anxious to engage in such a contest with any infidel. Messages passed between the two sides, and the terms of the polemical joust were all arranged—whose papers should appear first and when, who was to have the last word and all that. Both sides were fully committed to the debate. All of a sudden the negotiations on Colonel Ingersoll's part were broken off. The only information of this that the Bishop received was a curt telegram saying that Colonel Ingersoll's wife was opposed to her husband's engaging in such a discussion at this time and in the manner proposed. For this reason he had withdrawn. The Bishop made no reply and the matter dropped. Colonel Ingersoll evidently was afraid and used his wife's objection as an excuse to get out of the proposed contest.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The reported negotiations with Mr. McGibbon are said to be "off." The matter will come up for discussion either this or tomorrow evening, when printed copies of the tenders will be placed on "the table of the house."

The Australian Colonies

SOME OF THEIR POLITICIANS.

If one were to ask ten out of twenty Newfoundlanders what each knew about the Australasian colonies, the reply would, more than likely, be: "Nothing." Some might have a hazy notion that they were British possessions very far away, rather unimportant and very much unknown. The man at the other end of the wire, who manufactures our public telegram, never by an accident finds any time or any material to give us an item of interest concerning the "Greater Britain, reared in the cradle of today," and consequently we remain content with news of Canadian failures, American collisions and questionable facts of European politics. We completely ignore the existence of an English-speaking world on the other side of the globe. Yet Australasia possesses, or ought to possess, vital and important interests for us. We can learn much from the industry and perseverance of the colonists, and, if we did nothing else, we ought to pay considerable attention to their principal trade—sheep-farming. Sheep-raising, on account of the dry seasons, is perhaps more precarious and risky in Queensland than it would be in Newfoundland, and yet the former country has 9,500,000 sheep, while we have—none.

New South Wales also ought to possess a peculiar interest for us. Most people know the kind of Confederation which exists amongst the Australasian colonies. In 1885 the Federal Council Act was passed, which enabled the colonies to be represented in a Central Council with limited powers. It has legislative authority in matters such as the influx of criminals, fishery regulations outside of colonial limits, a service of process outside colonies, copyright, quarantine, &c. Three of the colonies took advantage of the act and sent representatives to the council, South Australia and New South Wales holding aloof. In 1888 South Australia asked for and received admission, but New South Wales still refuses to go in. This is the most important of all the colonies—Sydney (its capital) is the finest city, with a population of 330,000, and a university whose degrees rank with those of Oxford and Cambridge. The oldest British colony in Australia, and that in America, by a strange coincidence, refuse in both cases to join the Confederation. New South Wales has 1,935 miles of railway open; the chief export is wool, the colony possessing 39,000,000 sheep. In 1885 it equipped and sent out 800 men to the Sudan, the first time colonial troops ever engaged in foreign wars for Great Britain. The Australian colonies are more loyal and more attached to the British crown than are the American; but the little incident relative to the annexation of New Guinea roused the ire of every genuine Australian from "Gippsland's" hop lined gardens to Carpentaria's Bay," and it was probably the smouldering fires of this unpleasantness that blazed in anger against the appointment of a governor so devoted to the Home Office as Sir Henry Blake.

In importance as a colonial statesman Sir Henry Parkes is, perhaps, second only to Sir John Macdonald, and still, while everyone knows Sir John few know Sir Henry. If the elections are over now Sir Henry Parkes is probably Premier of New South Wales for the fifth time. Dr. R. W. Dale, in his articles on Australia, in the "Contemporary Review," says that amongst the Australian politicians the three most picturesque personalities are Sir Henry Parkes, Hon. Thomas Playford and Sir Alfred Stephen. He describes the first as "a man of rugged strength, vigorous understanding, great courage and audacity." He says he cannot make an ornamental speech, but is unsurpassable when smiting his enemies in the House. The Hon. Thomas Playford, familiarly and popularly known as "Honest Tom," is Premier of South Australia, and was formerly a market-gardener. Dr. Dale says that even now he is as proud of and takes as great an interest in his fruit and vegetables as in his politics. Sir Alfred Stephen, formerly Chief Justice of New South Wales and now a member of the Legislative Council, is the most interesting character of all, being a very old man and a ripe and cultured scholar. Dr. Dale asked him what was his earliest memory and was told that he remembered being whipped in 1807—two years before Gladstone was born. Sir Alfred Stephen said he knew Hannah More, who knew Dr. John on, who saw Queen Anne, and consequently there were only two persons between him and the beginning of the last century. Who can predict the future of Australia? Shall it always remain bound to Great Britain? Perhaps in course of time it will grow so mighty and so powerful that, instead of severing the ties which bind it to the mother country, it will overshadow it, and take the older nation under its protecting aegis.

"Britannia! when thy hearth's a-cold,
When on thy grave has grown the moss,
Still *Rule Australia* shall be trod
In islands of the Southern Cross."

The steamer Portia leaves New York today, and may be expected here on Saturday next.

REV. M. HARVEY.

And the Codfish Hatchery.

My reverend friend is irrepressible. Just now he is running a great many concerns besides his newspaper. Still he finds time to polish off a humble individual like myself, and the great Norwegian author and patriot. This gentleman's full name is BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON; he writes elegant English, and is the author of a number of works of quite European fame. Some of them have attained a celebrity even greater, and a sale even larger, than the latest brilliant production of my reverend opponent's gifted pen: "Where are we, and Whither Tending," notwithstanding its exclusive advertisement, in conjunction with that world-renowned medicine TUSCARORA INDIAN ASTHMA CURE.

In writing my papers on the fishery I wished to correct some erroneous impressions about Norway, and I naturally selected from the latest production of this celebrated authority his account of his own country, written for one of the most eminent literary magazines in America. When one hundred fishermen are drowned in one storm, I think my readers will agree with me that Bjornson, in writing about them, did not use too great poetic license when he stated:—"The loss of life amongst the fishermen on the Western coast of Norway was as great as if this part of the country were engaged in war." Just now Mr. Harvey is running Norway in connection with the fish hatcheries, and anyone who dares to tell the truth about these noble people, their poor appliances and their hardships, must be severely put down, whether it be a great Norwegian author like Bjornson, or a humble Newfoundland like myself.

My reverend friend charges me with spreading myse f. Well, I can't spread far, I am cribbed, caged and confined! almost the only topic I can discuss which is both non-political and non-sectarian, is fish. I intend to spread myself abroad on that subject, and I hope in time to flatten out my antagonist when he uses such gushing, enthusiastic and inaccurate language as the following:—"By artificial hatching and rearing we can thus counteract the destructive process of nature, and the waste caused by injurious modes of fishing and restore abundance."

Fancy a reasonable, intelligent man who professes to be a philosopher, who is paid to write an accurate, reliable report, penning such misleading exuberant verbosity as this.

Now, as I have clearly proved both the Norwegian and American codfish hatcheries are still in the experimental stage, there is no proof whatever forthcoming that any direct, well-ascertained commercial results have accrued from them yet, tho' the first hatchery in the United States was established eleven years ago. I hope the hatcheries will be a success, but under all circumstances I will endeavor to write the truth about them. The French are generally considered the most scientific people in Europe, they are great fish culturists, and have had great success with breeding oysters. They watch the cod hatcheries both in the United States, Norway and here, but like a wise, prudent people, they won't try one themselves. Canada follows the same rule; they keenly inspect operations and know all about results, and whilst they raise, artificially, an enormous number of fish, they won't have a codfish hatchery, simply because this business is still in the experimental stage.

The success of the hatcheries mainly depends upon the cod being as Mr. Harvey says a local fish which always returns to the place of its birth. Now what is the evidence of all our fishermen as to the movements of the cod? I will give a few samples of evidence sent to me from various parts of the colony. American fishermen at Cape Cod have often taken fish with French hooks in them. These fish, therefore, must have gone at least 500 miles. At Bay Bulls in one haul of the codseir a dozen fish have been taken with French hooks in them. At Bay-de-Verde, and even on far off Labrador the same thing has happened; fish are caught with both French and American hooks in them. One of the most experienced, intelligent masters of a boat on the Southern Shore told me that the school of fish sometimes comes in from one direction, sometimes from another, that if it comes direct in from the eastward, the voyage is always better; that he has followed a school of fish from Cape St. Mary's to Trepassy Bay. In his opinion and in his experience codfish school very long distances—both on the Banks and along shore. These are facts vouched for by experienced observers like Mr. Jabez Tilley and others. Surely the Williams' of Bay Bulls, the Ludrigans and St. Croix and Whelans of St. Mary's know something more about a business they have followed all their lives than a parson who never caught a cod in his life. Naturally I prefer the judgment of a fisher of cod to a fisher of men.

If all this be true, how are you going to tame your tom-cods and "counteract the waste of nature?" What is the good of your hatchery if

this vagrant "zadus t-moodus," unlike the gentleman in the song,

"Who always came home to tea"
will shew himself a dissipated young vagabond and won't return to his home. If these be plain patent, facts, then "where are we? and whither tending?"

I wish my reverend friend distinctly to understand that I never meant to say one disrespectful word about his age. I think him "a most potent, grave and revered seignior," but I won't bow down to him as a prophet. The great Moses is dead, and our own Holy Moses can't work a miracle even if we paid him for it.

I never complained of personalities, I expected them. If I tried to bring the big squid Architeuthis Harvey to close quarters he would squirt inky fluid at me also. It is a very stale old dodge.

SEALS AND SAVAGES.

'Flooding the Earth.'

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

SIR,—According to mythologists, "Nestor," eminent among Grecian heroes, outlived three generations. Nowadays surprises are so varied and rapid, one generation is enough for the most vigorous. The refined and scholarly essay "On Seals and Savages," in the Nineteenth Century, to hand, has scarcely awakened us Newfoundlanders to a full consciousness of our position, when "American Leaves" copyright, 1889, come with soothing influence from New Orleans. As an able pen is about to vindicate the seal hunters and the legitimacy of their industry, I shall merely state that the description of our climate and people, our city and customs, in Lady Blake's article, is an exaggeration which even the graces of language cannot minimise. It can scarcely be urged as a redeeming feature, that it was purity of motive and good intentions which actuated this distinguished member of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

If we believe the superficial annalists—the Jesuits alone have the privilege of making "the end justify the means."

After all, periodicals and journals are more or less ephemeral; but the case becomes graver when some four vols. of elegant letter-press are preserved in one's library.

The "American Leaves" of certain annals, will, no doubt, attract attention, and be particularly interesting to Newfoundlanders! We are told by the compiler that, "up to date (1888), the fertile lands of the interior of Terra Nova are neglected, that there are few human habitations five miles from the sea." Again, that "this foggy island is covered with snow for over a third of the year, and though in the same latitude as France, Newfoundland is an island of leaden fog and fierce dogs, on whose black shores many a captain lost his limb with fear."

On page 41 of these "American Leaves"—so fragrant and refreshing—it is seriously stated that "Newfoundland is likely to be always a maritime country." Who knows what Confederation may do in this connection? Even earthquakes occasionally change the condition of things. We also read that "the English language and the Irish race are flooding the earth," and nowhere does this energetic people "accomplish a grander work than on the bleak shores of Terra Nova."

It is really pleasant to know that the English language and the Irish race are flooding our bleak shores—as I presume the island is a part of the earth—though, as a discerning critic, I fail to understand the simile. But why is it ever the same time, fogs and haze, and fierce dogs and bleak shores?

Is there any remedy, Mr. Editor, for these misrepresentations? Faithfully yours,
St. John's, May 6. 1889. NESTOR.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The "Mohawks" are reminded of their practice tonight. A full attendance is required at 8.30 p.m.

Tickets for Father Brown's concert by the Mohawk Mi stels can be had at Mr. John Burke's, Prescott-street.

Yesterday a woman was run over by Mr. Brown's horse, and though the wheel of the carriage apparently passed over both her legs, she was not seriously injured.

A man named Barnes belonging to St. John's was lost overboard from a schooner near Cape St. Francis on Saturday night last. No further particulars have been ascertained.

The following is the doctors' report for the week, beginning April 28th, and ending May 5th:—Number of new cases 70; number of deaths 5; deaths of cases previously reported 9; total number of cases now under treatment 47.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—May 4th, of diphtheria, Rose Alice, aged 6 years and 11 months, darling child of John and Minnie Murray.

JARDINE—This morning, of whooping cough, Violet, aged 1 month, infant daughter of William and Mary Jardine.

MARNELL—On Saturday, David John, aged 10 years and 10 months, second son of John and Mary Ann Marnell.

ANTLE—Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, after a long and tedious illness, Emma, beloved wife of Abalom Antle, aged 49 years. Funeral tomorrow, at 3.30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 68, Brian-street, off Hamilton-street. Friends are requested to attend without further notice.

DORAN—Last evening, Katie Frances beloved child of John and Kate Doran, aged 84 years.